SUBJECT No. 5.

Amendment of the Village Offices Regulation.

Mr. C. Channakeshaviah, Chitaldrug Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—When the last holder of a village office leaves no direct heirs, his daughter's son succeeds him. The divided brothers and nephews of the deceased are thus deprived of the "Hak" and the office passes to a different family. The Village Offices Regulation may be so amended as to allow the nearest agnates to be preferred to the daughter's son. Formerly, brothers could work by rotation or get a portion of the potgi but under the Village Offices Regulation this cannot be done. Where the last holder dies leaving no male issue the *hak* passes on to the daughter's son in preference to his brothers. This leads to injustice.

Mr. Balakrishna Rao.—The *hak* is indivisible and therefore it is treated as joint family property. At the time of partition this *hak* is not usually taken into account in settling the value of the shares of the brothers. The office is valued not on account of the emoluments but on account of the status, etc., it confers on the holder.

Mr. Kesar Singh, Tumkur Municipality.

Per contra.—As the *hak* is granted by Government for the performance of a duty and as it can be taken away for any fault, etc., this *hak* cannot be treated as a joint family property giving rise to rights of survivorship.

Reply of Government.—Not possible.

SUBJECT No. 6.

Amendment of law allowing suits against Government.

Messrs. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Shimoga Taluk, and A. Ramanna, Bar Association, Mysore.

Summary of discussion.—The law may be so amended as to allow suits against Government as in British India. As it is, the aggrieved party has to take the risk of suing the officer concerned and if the officer is beyond the reach of the Mysore Courts when the decree is passed or even during the trial, the party will be without remedy.

Mr. Shankaranarayana Rao.—The representation if sanctioned, will make the officers more vigilant in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. V. Raghavachar.—At present, it is difficult to know whom to sue. The aggrieved party may be permitted to sue the Secretary to Government as representing the Government.

Mr. Basavaiya.—If the Government officers act justly there will be no grounds for apprehension. The law in British India may be adopted here.

Mr. C. Sreenivasa Rao.—If an officer against whom there is a cause of action dies, the party will have no remedy under the existing law.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered in due course. The request seems reasonable.

SUBJECT No. 7.

Amendment of the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Civil Procedure Code may be so amended as to dispense with the necessity of passing two decrees, one, preliminary and the other, final. The terms of the final decree may be inserted in the

preliminary decree itself. This will save a good deal of avoidable delay and inconvenience to the decree holders.

Mr. K. Ramanna.—The present system causes considerable delay and gives opportunities to the judgment debtor to alienate his personal property.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered once more.

SUBJECT No. 8.

Introduction of certain Acts into Mysore.

Mr. A. Ramanna, Bar Association, Mysore.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The Suits Valuation Act and (2) the Negotiable Instruments Act, may be introduced into Mysore.

(1) *Withdrawn.*

Reply of Government.—(2) Under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 9.

A Regulation to prevent cattle-lifting.

Mr. D. Raja Rao, Channagiri Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—To prevent cattle-lifting by wicked people for the sake of the hides, a regulation may be passed placing the trade under proper control and requiring the hides to be punched before sale.

Reply of Government.—Under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 10.

Introduction of the Rules under the Weights and Measures Regulation.

Messrs. (1) B. Gundu Rao, Gurunanja Wodayer, and D. Srikanta Rao, Devanhalli Taluk and (2) Giriyappa, Honnali Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) Correct weights and measures are not always used and people are thereby put to great loss. Rules relating to the introduction of correct weights and measures may be brought into force.

(2) The present system of stamping the measures at the open end gives room for fraud. It may be stamped at the joint.

Reply of Government.—Under consideration. Orders will issue soon.

SUBJECT No. 11.

Regulations may be passed enabling (1) members of a joint family to obtain a declaration of partition and (2) widows to adopt and to acquire or alienate property.

Messrs. Padmanna, M. Chendrasekhariah and K. Venkatasamiah, Nanjangud Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—To avoid expensive and frivolous litigation in courts and consequent waste of money, Regulations may be passed (1) creating facilities for one member of a joint family who, against the wishes of the other members, desires to have a partition of the family property, obtaining the status of a divided member by a registered declaration and its publication in the Gazette and (2) providing that widows may be authorized by the Civil Courts to adopt sons and to acquire or alienate property. At present in matters of adoption and alienation it is not possible even for experienced advocates to advise clients as to how to secure their object without giving room for future disputes.

Mr. Sura Sastri.—If legislation is deemed necessary it should be undertaken in accordance with the principles of Hindu Law.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 12.

A Regulation for the compulsory extirpation of lantana.

Mr. Mir Raza Ali, Mysore District Board.

Summary of discussion.—As lantana is a source of great inconvenience to the public in the Malnad, lantana on Government lands may be removed at Government cost and a Regulation may be passed making it obligatory on the raiyats to remove the lantana on their holdings.